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Interesting Miscellany.

Stick to your Business.

There is nothing which should be more frequently impressed upon the minds of young men than the importance of steadily pursuing some one business. The frequent changing from one employment to another is one of the most common errors committed, and to it may be traced more than half the failures of men in business, and much of the discontent and disappointments that render life uncomfortable. It is a very common thing for a man to become dissatisfied with his business, and to desire to change it for some other, and what seems to him will prove a more lucrative employment; but in nine cases out of ten it is a mistake. Look round you, and you will find abundant verification of our assertion.

Here is a young man who commenced life as a mechanic, but for some cause imagined that he ought to have been a doctor; and after a hasty shallow preparation has taken up the saddle bags only to find that work is still work, and that his patients are no more profitable than his work-bench, and the occupation not a bit more agreeable.

Here are two young clerks; one of them is content, when his first term of service is over, to continue a clerk until he has money enough to commence business on his own account; the other can't wait, but starts off without capital and with a limited experience, and brings up after a few years in a court of insolvency, while his former comrade, by patient perseverance, comes out at last with a fortune.

That young lawyer who becomes disheartened because briefs and cases die at crowd upon him while he was yet redolent of calf-bound volumes, and had small use for red tape, who concluded that he had mistaken his calling, and so plunged into politics, finally settled down into the character of a meddling pettifogger, scrambling for his daily bread.

There is an honest farmer who has toiled a few years, got his farm paid for, but does not grow rich very rapidly, as much for lack of contentment mingled with his industry as anything, though he is not aware of it—he hears the wonderful stories of California, and how fortunes may be had for the trouble of picking them up, mortgages his farm to raise money, goes to the land of gold, and after months of hard toil, comes home to begin again at the bottom of the hill for a more weary and less successful climbing up again.

Mark the man in every community who are notorious for ability and equally notorious for never getting ahead, and you will usually find them to be those who never stick to one business long, but are always forsaking their occupation just when it begins to be profitable.

Young man, stick to your business. It may be that you have mistaken your calling—if so, find it out as quickly as possible and change it; but don't let any uneasy desires to get along fast, or a dishonest calling, lead you to abandon it. Have some honest occupation, and there stick to it; if you are sticking type, stick away at them; if you are selling oysters, keep on selling them; if you are at the law, hold fast to that profession—pursue the business you have chosen, persistently, industriously, and hopefully; if there is anything in you it will appear and turn to account in that as well, or better, than in any other calling—only if you are a loafer, forsake that line of life as speedily as possible, for the longer you stick to it the worse it will stick to you.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

Fruits of Civility.

Civility costs nothing, and considering it pays its way handsomely in all companies to say nothing of occasional chance advantages, it is a marvel that it is not more common—that it is not a universal virtue. Within a few years, a couple of gentlemen, one of them was a foreigner, visited the various locomotive workshops of Philadelphia. They called at the most prominent one first, stated their wishes to look through the establishment, and made some inquiries of a more specific character. They were shown through the establishment in a very indifferent manner, and no special pains were taken to give them any information beyond what their inquiries drew forth. The same results followed their visits to the several larger establishments. By some means they were induced to call on one of a third or fourth-rate character. The owner was a workman of limited means; but on the application of the strangers, his natural urbanity of manner prompted him not only to show all that he had, but to enter into a detailed explanation of the working of his establishment, and of the very superior manner in which he could conduct his factory, if additional facilities of capital were afforded him. The gentleman left him, not only favorably impressed towards him, but with the feeling that he thoroughly understood his business.

Within a year he was surprised with an invitation to St. Petersburg. The result was his locomotive establishment was moved there bodily. It was the agent of the Czar who had called on him in company with an American citizen. He has recently returned, having accumulated a large fortune, and still receives from his Russian workshops about a hundred thousand dollars a year. He invests his money in real estate, and has already laid the foundation for the largest fortune of any private individual in Philadelphia, and all the result of civility to a couple of strangers.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Andrew Johnson, just elected to the U. S. Senate from Tennessee, had a very obscure origin and no educational advantages. After he married, his wife taught him his letters, and while he prosecuted his calling as a journeyman tailor, to support his family, he acquired the simplest rudiments of education. He served in the U. S. House of Representatives several years ago, and was recently Governor of Tennessee.

Industry brings its reward.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS,

—PERSEVERE—

Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIII.

HUNTINGDON, PA., NOVEMBER 11, 1857.

NO. 21.

The way to Collect a Bill.

Old Squire Tobin was a slow walker but slower pay. Blessed with abundant means he was considered *ultimately* good for any debt he might contract, but he had contracted a habit of holding on to his money, until forced by extra opportunity to fork over.

"There goes the old Squire," said Brown the merchant; "I've had a bill of five dollars and fifty cents against him for eighteen months, and if I have asked him once for it I have done so twenty times; but he has either not got with him, or he will call tomorrow, or if not in a good humor, he will swear like a trooper, at my impudence at dunning him at unseasonable times."

Now there was one Joe Harkins, a wagish sort of a fellow, who heard the complaint of merchant Brown, and resolved upon some fun.

"Come, now, Brown," said Joe, "what will you bet I can't get the money from the old Squire before he gets home?"

"A new hat," said Brown.

"Enough said," said Joe.

While Brown was hunting the bill, Joe disengaged himself in a striped blanket and slouched hat. Thus equipped, with the bill in his hand he took after the squire.

"Hello, is your name Squire Tobin?"

"Yes," answered the squire with a snarl, "what is that to you?"

"I have a little bill, sir—collecting for merchant Brown, sir."

"Merchant Brown can go to thunder, sir," said the Squire, "I've got no money for him; you must call again."

Joe bowed politely, slipped down the alley just in time to head the Squire at the next corner.

"Oh, sir," said Joe, stopping suddenly, "is your name Tobin?"

"Tobin, sir, is my name."

"Here is a little bill, sir, from merchant Brown."

"Zounds! sir," replied the Squire, "Didn't I meet you just around the corner?"

"Meet me?" replied Joe, "guess it was I—another of Brown's collectors."

"Then I suppose merchant Brown has two red striped collectors dogging my steps; I won't pay it, sir, to day, begone?" The old Squire, as he said this, brought down his stick hard upon the pavement and toddled on.

Joe, nothing daunted, took advantage of another alley, and by a rapid movement in a few minutes placed himself once more in front of the Squire. The old man's bile was making him mutter and growl as he walked along, and now and then giving point to his anger, by very emphatic knocks of his cane on the sidewalk. When within about twenty feet of each other, the old Squire espied his friend once more in front. Squire Tobin stopped—and raising his cane exclaimed:

"You infernal insolent puppy, what do you mean?"

Joe, affecting great astonishment, checked up within a safe distance, and replied:

"Mean, sir? You surprise me, sir; I don't know you, sir."

"Ain't you merchant Brown's collector that dunned me five minutes ago?"

"Me, sir?" replied Joe, "I am one of merchant Brown's collectors, to be sure; but I don't know you, sir."

"My name is Tobin, sir," rejoined the irritated Squire, "and you look like the fellow that stopped me twice before."

"Impossible! sir," replied Joe, "it must have been some other of merchant Brown's collectors. You see, sir, there are forty of us, all wrapped in red striped blankets—and, by the by, Mr. Tobin, I think I have a small bill against you."

away, cracked it, and eaten the kernel; it was as sweet as a nut to the taste; my peach I have sold for so much money that when I go to the city I can buy twelve of them."

The parent shook his head reprovingly, saying, "beware, my boy of avarice. Prudence is all very well, but such conduct as yours is unchildlike and unnatural. Heaven guard thee, my child, from the fate of a miser. And you, Edmund?" asked the father returning to his son, who frankly and openly replied:

"I have given my peach to the son of our neighbor, the sick George, who has had the fever. He would not take it, so I left it on the bed, and I have just come away."

"Now," said the father, "who has done the best with his peach?"

"Brother Edmund!" the three exclaimed aloud, "brother Edmund!"

Edmund was still and silent, and his mother kissed him with tears of joy in her eyes.

A Fast Story.

An Englishman was bragging of the speed on English Railroads to a Yankee traveler seated at his side on one of the cars of a "fast train," in England. The engine bell was rung as the train neared a station. It suggested to the Yankee an opportunity of "taking down" his companion "a peg or two."

"What's that noise?" innocently inquired the Yankee.

"We are approaching a town," said the Englishman. "They have to commence ringing about ten miles before they get to a station, or else the train would run by it before the bell could be heard! Wonderful, isn't it? I suppose you haven't invented engine bells yet?"

"Well, yes," replied the Yankee, "we're got bells but can't use them on our railroads. We run so tarmal fast that the train always keeps ahead of the sound. No use whatever; the sound never reaches the village till after the train gets by."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the Englishman.

"Fact!" said the Yankee; "had to give up bells. Then we tried steam whistles, but they wouldn't either. I was on a locomotive when the whistle was tried. We were going at a tremendous rate—hurricanes were no what—and I had to hold my hair on. We saw a two-horse wagon crossing the track, about five miles ahead, and the engineer let the whistle on screaming like a trumpet. It screamed awfully but it wasn't no use. The next thing I know, I was picking myself out of a pond by the road side, and the fragments of the locomotive, dead horses, and broken wagon, and dead engineer, lying beside me. Just then the whistle came along mixed up with some frightful oath that I heard the engineer use when he first saw the horses. Poor fellow, he was dead before his voice got to him."

"After that we tried lights," supposing these would travel faster than sound. We got some so strong that the chickens waked up all along the road supposing it was morning. But the locomotive kept ahead of it still, and was in the darkness, with the light close behind it. The inhabitants petitioned against it; they could not sleep with so much light in the night time.

"Finally we had to station electric telegraphs along the road, with signal men to telegraph when a train was in sight, and I have heard that some of the fast trains beat the lightning fifteen minutes every forty miles."

But I can't say as that is true—the rest I know to be so!"

The Fading One.

Did you ever see some member of a family fading away—gradually, yet surely, beyond all human help, wasting under the power of disease? Around the house, perhaps—going out for the short walk or the gentle ride; able, it may be, to see friends, and pleasures of life; but growing weaker day by day, suffering, enduring, yet slowly fading. Did you ever see a friend thus as pined by the slow decay of disease being taken down and the spirit pluming itself for its flight, as soon as its prison chains fall off?

Such an one I saw recently—and who has now gone to her eternal home. It was very touching to watch the solitude of all the family for their drooping form. The arrangements for the visit had been made with reference to her wishes; the temperature of the room must be regulated for her comfort; the easiest chair had been for her use. The mother's eye watched her as she passed around the room, with a mother's anxiety; the sisters anticipated every wish of her heart; the little brothers hushed their noisy glee and stepped more gently in her presence.

I watched her weakness as she turned upon her loved ones for support, apparently unconscious of all their attentions—receiving them as freely as they were given—and thought what a beautiful provision of a merciful Providence is the family! It is indeed a relief of Eden left to yet unbroken, primitive heaven-blessedness. If the world were one great Commune of Socialism, as some would seem to desire in these days of wickedness, we might dwell in enough in youth, and health, and vigor, but what would become of the fading ones in this selfish world?

We may well be grateful for family comforts. We may well prize them if we have them unmarred by sickness or death, for but a few families escape a great while. And when they come what consideration should induce us to spare any attention which can be given to smooth the pathway to the tomb? No lapse of time can ever take away the bitterness of the recollection of unkindness at such a time, after the grave has closed over the lost one.

Speak gently to your fading ones. Bear patiently with all the humors and caprices of a mind weakened by disease. Consider no self-denial too great to be borne. But especially point often to the necessity of being at any time prepared for death. If possible, disrobe death of its terrors by making it familiar and holding free intercourse upon the great themes of the soul's immortality and its eternal home. Such efforts will bring con-

solation in the hour of sorrow, when all the weary watchings and night vigils and trials of patience shall be forgotten.

Deceiving Children.

I was spending a few days with an intimate friend, and never did I see a more systematic housewife, and what then seemed to me, one who had so quiet and complete control of her child. But the secret of the latter I soon learned. One evening she wished to spend with me at a neighbor's—it was a small social gathering of friends, therefore she was very desirous of attending; but her child demanded her presence with him. After undressing him, and hearing him say his prayers, she said:

"Willie, did you see that pretty little kitten in the street to-day?"

"Yes, I did," he replied; "I wish I had her; wasn't she pretty?"

"Yes, very; now don't you want me to buy this kitty for you? Perhaps the man will sell."

"Oh, yes, mother do buy her."

"Well, then, be a good boy while I am gone," thus saying, she closed the door, but he immediately called her back.

"Don't go till morning, then I can go with you; won't you stay?"

"No, Willie! the man won't sell it if I don't go to night; so be a good boy."

He said no more, but quietly lay down.

"Is this the way you govern your child?" said I, after we had gained the street; if you but knew the injury you are doing, you would take a different course."

"Injury!" she repeated, "why, what harm have I done? I did not tell him I would see the man—I only asked him if I should."

"But you gave him to understand that you would. He is not old enough to detect the difference now, but he soon will be. Then I fear you will perceive your error too late.—You have yourself grafted a thorn in your young rose, which will eventually pierce you most bitterly. You cannot break off the thorn, or club the point, to make it less piercing.—On your return he will not see the kitten, therefore you will have to invent another falsehood to conceal the first."

We had now gained our friend's door, which ended our conversation. During the evening she seemed gayer than usual; my words had little or no effect upon her. She did not think her little one was doing all he could to keep awake to see the coveted kitten on her return, wondering what made "mother" gone so long.

It was late ere I reminded her we ought to return. But little was said during our homeward walk. She went noiselessly into the room supposing him asleep; but he heard her and said:—

"Mother, is that you? Have you brought the kitten? I kept awake to see it, and was so sleepy."

"No, my dear; the man would not sell her."

"Why won't he, mother?" he asked with quivering lips.

"I don't know; I suppose he wants her to catch rats and mice."

"Did he say so, mother?"

"He did not say just that, but I thought he meant so."

"I did want it so bad; mother." The little lips quivered, and the tears started to his eyes. He rubbed them with his little hands, winking very fast to keep them back, but they would come; at last he fell asleep with the pearly drops glistening on his rosy cheeks. The mother's glances also. As she knelt to kiss them away, he murmured softly in his broken slumber, "I did want it so bad." She turned her drowsy eyes towards me, saying—

"You have led me to see my error. Never will I again, let what will be the consequence, deceive my child to please myself."

Mothers are you practising the same deception? If you are, pause and think of the consequences ere it is too late. Does it not lessen your confidence in a person when you find out they have been deceiving you? Will it not also that of your children in you, when they become old enough to detect it? Besides, it would be very strange if they themselves did not imitate you in things of more importance.

It is the pride and joy of a mother's heart to gain and retain the entire confidence of her child, and it is in her power to do so if she but exercise that power by precept and example.—*New York Independent.*

How to Tell.

Here is a 'bit of advice' to young ladies, setting forth how they may know whether a young gallant is really 'courting' them, or only paying them 'polite attentions.' The confounding the one with the other has been the source of very much trouble, both before and since the era of Mr. Pickwick and Mrs. Bardell.—

A young man admires a pretty girl, and must manifest it. He can't help doing so for the life of him. The young lady has a tender heart, reaching out like vine tendrils for something to cling to. She sees the admiration; is flattered; begins soon to love; expects some tender avowal; and perhaps gets so far as to decide that she will choose a "white satin under that gauze," &c., at the very moment that the gallant she half loves is popping the question to another damsel ten miles off!

Now the difficulty lies in not precisely understanding the difference between "polite attentions" and the tender manifestations of love. Admiring a beautiful girl, and wishing to make a wife of her, are not always the same thing; and therefore it is necessary that the damsel should be on the alert to discover to which class the attentions paid her by handsome and fashionable young gentlemen belong.

to be foolish fifty times every hour, then don't fall in love with him for the world! He only admires you, let him say what he will to the contrary.

On the other hand, if he be merry with everybody else, but quiet with you; if he be anxious to see if your tea is sufficiently sweetened, your dear person well wrapped up when you go out into the cold; if he talks very low and never looks you steadily in the eye; if his cheeks are red and his nose only blushes, it is enough. If he romps with your sister, sighs like a pair of old bellows, looks solemn when you are addressed by another gentleman, and in fact is the most still, awkward, stupid, yet anxious of all your male friends, you may go ahead and make the poor fellow too happy for his skin to hold him!

Young ladies! keep your hearts in a case of good leather, or some other tough substance, until the right one is found beyond a doubt, after which you can go on and love and court and be married and happy, without the least bit of trouble.

We consider this advice so sensible, that although it is somewhat open to the charge of bluntness, we have no hesitation in pressing it upon the attention of our lady readers.

Reliability.

There are many individuals in society who can never be depended upon. They are good, easy souls, according to the general understanding, and are over ready to make promises. But performances with them is quite a different affair. They are uncertain, vacillating, and altogether unreliable. A sad system, and one that is apt to get them into many difficulties. Too much importance cannot be attached to reliability. It is a priceless quality. It may be counted upon at all times and seasons and under all circumstances. A pledge is given, a promise is made, and the utmost confidence may be felt in their fulfillment. With too many however, eye, with the great multitude of mankind, the system is otherwise. Their insincerity characterizes the promise in the first place, or hesitation and chance take place soon after, and thus the word is forfeited, the character gold and all future confidence is destroyed.

And this applies as well to the little as to the great things of life.

It is too much the habit with the thoughtless, to regard the non-fulfillment of small engagements as of no importance whatever. They will agree to meet this friend or that at a certain time or place, and then will treat the whole matter with indifference or contempt, utterly regardless of the indirect insult conveyed in such trifling, as well as the waste of moments and hours, which to another may be precious. Indeed, individuals who are prompt and punctual in little things, are seldom remiss in great. If they are attentive to the ordinary courtesies of life and society, they will, in the majority of cases, be found truthful, manly, high-minded and honorable.

There is, indeed, great virtue in reliability.—It adorns, dignifies, and elevates the character. A reliable man is always a good citizen, and agreeable companion, a prudent counselor and trust-worthy friend. He is a man of conscience and of principle, and his words and deeds are thus influenced and controlled by considerations of the highest and purest descriptions. He may be depended upon as well in the hour of misfortune as the day of prosperity. His advice will be received with respect and confidence, his professions will always be characterized by sincerity and veracity.

A Novel Meeting.

Dr. Splint attends a masquerade ball. In the motley and happy throng he falls in with a fair pilgrim in black silk, whose charming person, snow-white neck, and bewitching, coquettish airs, awaken in his soul the most rapturous love. She casts upon him looks of languishing tenderness; he revels in the hope of having made a blissful conquest.—He masters up his courage and ventures to address her.

"Who art thou, lovely mask?" asks the gallant doctor, almost melted in the glow of love.

"Is it possible you do not know me, doctor?" lisped the young lady in black.

"No, upon my honor, I do not know thee, my beautiful damsel."

"Bethink yourself, doctor."

"Ah!" thou art surely the gracious fairy who has appeared to me to-day, for the fourth time, to open to me the gates of bliss."

"You mistake, doctor; I am no fairy."

"Ah! who art thou then?"

"I am the well-known lady to whom you have now these ten weeks been indebted in the sum of three dollars and six levies for washing and ironing!"

The doctor stood like a large petrified catfish! The last we saw of him he was practising on a brandy smash at Camden, and trying to discover what made the big "Russian balloon" go up.

SHELTER FOR STOCK.—Many farmers still neglect their animals in winter, feeding them from the stock-yard in the open air. This practice is not only barbarous, but is very expensive. It takes a third more of hay to carry a cow through the winter by this method, and with the best of hay, she will not come out in good condition.

Warm stables are a substitute for fodder, and an animal sheltered in them, is much more easily kept in high flesh. Then, by stabling animals, we can save all the manure, which is quite too large an item for farmers in this age to throw away.

Many who have large farms, and do not wish to build a barn long enough to hold all the hay and grain, build several small barns in different meadows. These save the carting, both of hay and of manures.

In no case should hay be foddered out to cattle without some kind of shelter. A novel opening to the south can be made very cheaply, and with light walls and thatched roof, it will keep cattle quite comfortable. They will save the cost of building in a single winter. Now is the time to put them up.

Lying parents will have lying children.

The Housekeeper.

CURING BEEF AND PORK.—The following mode of curing beef and pork, we have perhaps given before, but it will bear republication;

To 1 gallon of water,
Take 1 1/2 lbs. salt,
1 lb. brown sugar,
1 oz. saltpetre,
1 oz. potash.

In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired.

Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the salt and sugar (which will not be a little,) rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw the pickle into a large tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say from four to six weeks, according to the size of the pieces, and the kind of meat. The meat must be well covered with the pickle and it should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

HOW TO MAKE LARD CANDLES.—*Messrs. Editors.*—Having been the recipient of many favors through the columns of your invaluable publications, I propose as far as in me lies, to cancel the obligations already incurred, and as the first installment, I shall offer a recipe for making hard, durable and clear burning candles of lard. The manufacture of lard candles is carried on to a considerable extent in some of the Western States, particularly Wisconsin, and being monopolized by the few has proved very lucrative. The following is the recipe in to-to:

To every 8 lbs. of lard, add one ounce nitric acid; and the manner of making is as follows: Having carefully weighed your lard, place it over a slow fire, or at least merely melt it; then add the acid, and mould the same as tallow, and you have a clear, beautiful candle.

In order to make them resemble bona fide tallow candles, you have only to add a small proportion of pure bees-wax. J. A. Robinson. *Belcher, N. Y., in Co. Gent.*

ALUM TO HARDEN CANDLES.—Asa M. Holt says.—In the autumn of 1856 I killed a fat cow, and my housekeeper tried the tallow—then she made a parcel of mould candles from the tallow without using alum. Afterwards she made some of the same kind of tallow into candles by dipping. But before she dipped the candles, she dissolved alum in water and mixed it with the tallow of which she made the candles. The mould candles and the dipped candles were kept together, and in the hot weather in the last summer, while the dipped candles with which alum was used, were sufficiently hard and firm, and burned well, the mould candles which were made without alum, were so soft that they could not bear their own weight, but fell down in the candlesticks, and could not be used till the weather became cooler.

HARD SOAP FOR FAMILY USE.—Take two lbs. of clear grease to one pound of rosin; make this into soft soap, and while it is boiling, to every ten gallons of soap add one gallon of salt. Boil one hour after adding the salt. When it is done boiling, the soap will be at the top and the lye at the bottom.—Skim off the soap; keep it and gently stir it in a leaky vessel, so that the lye will all run out the same as buttermilk does out of butter; then work the soap as butter is worked until it is as thick as hasty pudding; then set it away to cool. Turpentine or tar will answer instead of rosin, but are not so good. Any refuse salt is good enough, or old pickle.

Another: Omit the rosin, and make as above. When the soap is skimmed off, and the lye all drained out, add boiling water to the soap, three parts water to four of soap; stir well together, and continue to stir it gently as long as it is thin enough to settle level.

VINEGAR.—The juice of one bushel of sugar beets will make from five to six gallons of vinegar equal to the best wine. Wash and grate the beets, express the juice, put the liquor into a barrel, cover the bung with gauze, and set in the sun, in fifteen or twenty days it will be fit for use. By this method the very best of vinegar may be obtained without any great trouble, and I hope all who like good vinegar will try it.—*Ohio Valley Farmer.*

TO CLEANSE FEATHER BEDS.—Rub them over with a stiff brush, dipped in hot soap-suds. When clean, lay them on a shed or any other clean place, where the rain will fall on them. When thoroughly soaked, let them dry in a hot sun for six or seven successive days, shaking them up well and turning them over each day. They should be covered over with a thick cloth during the night; if exposed to the night air they will become damp and mildew.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, November 11, 1857.

To School Directors.

Blank agreements with Teachers, and orders on District School Treasurers, have just been printed and are for sale at the GLOBE office.

A Teachers' Institute will be held at the Green Tree on Thursday evening, Friday and Saturday, the 19th, 20th and 21st inst.—The teachers of Jackson, Barre, Oneida and West districts are requested to attend. Eminent teachers will be present to lecture. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL, published quarterly, is one of the neatest and most popular publications in the country.—The number before us, for the present quarter is well filled with interesting reading and illustrations. See advertisement of the association in another column.

FORRESTER'S PLAYMATE, a monthly illustrated Magazine for Youth, for November has been received. Its contents are interesting to youth, and parents. Published by Geo. Guild & Co., 156 Washington st., Boston, \$1 per year, or 10 cts. single number.

WILMOT'S DISTRICT.—Among the gratifying events of the election just past is that of the vote in Wilmot's District which has largely fallen off from the Fremont vote last fall. In Alleghenian county, his majority is only 136, while last fall Fremont had over 1300.—Some of the county ticket runs as low as 536. It would thus seem that the people there are returning to their reason and probably falling back to their ancient party fidelity. It will be but a little while before a white man will be as good as a negro in the Wilmot District.

WHITE MAN ELECTED BY BLACK MEN'S VOTES.—The Democratic papers produce statistics to show that the Ohio Governor (Chase) owes his election to the negro votes. The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"At Oberlin over one hundred such votes were cast for Chase & Co. In Ashtabula many such votes were also cast, as also in Trumbull. There has been polled a sufficient number of negro votes throughout the State to more than make up Chase's majority. His advocacy of the social and political equality of the negro with the white race has been of vital service to him. They have saved his bacon for him this time, sure.

The Democratic Victory in Minnesota.

The St. Paul Pioneer is of opinion that Hon. Alexander Ramsey "is probably elected Governor by a hundred votes," and then posts the books as follows as to what the Democracy of Minnesota have secured at the late election: A Democratic State Senate; a Democratic House of Representatives; two Democratic United States Senators; three Democratic members of the United States House of Representatives; a Democratic Lieutenant Governor; a Democratic Secretary of State; a Democratic State Auditor; a Democratic State Treasurer; a Democratic Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; two Democratic Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; a Democratic Attorney General; a Democratic Delegate in Congress; a Democratic Clerk of the Supreme Court. This is certainly a most cheering and satisfactory victory to the Democracy of Minnesota, as it places that incoming State safely and permanently on the Democratic platform. There is no mistaking the political sentiment of Minnesota. It is with the national, Union-loving men of the Republic, and opposed to the treason of Black Republicanism, no matter in what shape it is presented.

THE APPROACHING WINTER.—The winter now fast approaching creates in the minds of the thoughtful and humane as well as the poor and destitute, anxious solicitude and gloomy forebodings. Business is at a stand still. Coal mines, furnaces, forges, factories, rolling mills, and manufactories of every description, throughout the country, have either failed or temporarily suspended, thus throwing out of employ thousands of willing, industrious laborers, with families dependent upon them for their daily bread. Should this state of things continue during the long and dreary winter, there is no calculating the extent of the distress and suffering that must inevitably ensue. God help the poor! Many of you who read this, are rich—you have comfortable homes—are well supplied with clothing, food and fuel,—you "have enough and to spare," and seemingly challenge "hard times," if you think of them at all, while the poor man thinks of his family through long and restless days and nights, for he is out of employ, out of money, and has no bread!—O, ye wealthy readers of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE, pity the poor! wherever they may be, whoever they are. Relieve their suffering, divide what you can among them, and you will never miss it. This is the winter we must all use self-denial, or never again lay claim to humanity. Our fellow-creatures want, and it is at once our privilege and duty to assist them.

Editor's Convention.—The Pittsburg editors propose a Convention of Democratic editors of the State to be held at Harrisburg about the day of Gov. Packer's inauguration. We hope there will be a full turn out of Democratic editors.

The Election in Baltimore.

The scenes of disorder, riot and bloodshed which occur with startling certainty at each election in Baltimore, are pregnant with warning to those who are not blinded by political prejudice or religious bigotry. The whole superstructure of a free government rests upon a fair and full expression of public opinion at the polls. This is the mode pointed out for freemen, not only to choose proper persons to administer the laws, but also to select those by whom they are to be framed. This is the much prized and inalienable right which gives force and beauty to the Republican form of government, and without which it would soon crumble to pieces, or be shattered by intestine violence. If men cannot go to the polls in a proper manner and deposit their ballots; if each voter must exercise his guaranteed rights at the risk of his life, the election from necessity will soon be confined to the bully, the ruffian, and those who are opposed to all laws that will interfere with their wild and turbulent passions.

The advent of the Know-Nothing party has been followed by repeated and organized attacks upon the right of suffrage and the sanctity of the elective franchise. In Louisville peaceable, unoffending citizens have been murdered for daring to present themselves at the polls on election day; New Orleans has been disgraced by Know-Nothing attacks upon those who differed with that political party, and each succeeding election in Baltimore is memorable by most disgraceful and outrageous violation of law, order and decency. In the later city the election has been turned into a gala day for unconvicted rogues, political desperadoes, and bold, bad, desperate men of all classes and descriptions, who are members of the secret political order by which it is governed. There is no pretense of a fair, honest election such as the Constitution guarantees, and the law should be potent enough to see carried out. The candidates of one political party have been driven from the polls; old, respectable citizens menaced with violence and death if they did not leave the vicinity where the mock election was going on; election officers ejected from the room where the ballot boxes were placed and the whole affair given into the hands of the members of the Know Nothing order.

The effects of this monstrous perversion of all the principles that should govern an election in a free land can be seen in the wide difference in the vote for Groome, the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1857, and that for Mr. Buchanan, in 1856. Then the vote for Mr. Buchanan was 9,871. At the recent election Mr. Groome had only 6,338 votes, showing most conclusively that more than three thousand of the Democracy had been deterred from casting their votes in consequence of the acts of the Know Nothing party and its ruffianly adherents. But more than this. While the Democratic votes were forced below that of 1856, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor, in 1857, received five thousand more votes than were cast for Mr. Fillmore the preceding year. These are facts which show the effects of Know Nothing violence upon the elective franchise in Baltimore, and they should arouse public attention to the necessity of putting a stop to this system of political brigandage which is sapping the foundation that supports the whole political fabric of this Republic.

As to the paternity of these attacks upon the freedom of voting in Baltimore, we present the following article from the New York Times, the political proclivities of which are all towards the "American Order":

It must be very discouraging to the sincere friends of the "American Order" to read the report of the violent proceedings of their party at the election in Baltimore yesterday. It appears that Governor Ligon better understood the spirit of the Baltimoreans than did the Mayor of the city. The frightful scenes which were enacted there yesterday have fully justified the Governor's conduct in placing the city under martial law. Baltimore has always been noted for its lawless mobs, and it earned the title of "Mob-town" nearly half a century ago. It is, too, the very centre and head quarters of "Americanism," and it appears it was this spirit which caused the murderous conflict at the polls yesterday. Americanism has not manifested any such violence here, nor in any other part of the country, except Louisville, where it has once had the dominant power. The violence of its manifestations in Baltimore is probably owing to the circumstances that so large a portion of the inhabitants of that city are Roman Catholics, who are so obnoxious to the "American" sentiment. But it stands the party in hand if they expect to maintain their organization, to adopt measures which will prevent the recurrence of such acts of violence as were perpetrated in Baltimore yesterday, or they will bring a reproach upon their name which will make all patriotic, or even decent men, ashamed to own themselves members of their organization.

This acknowledgement of the lawlessness of "Americanism" is full of meaning, coming as it does from a journal whose opportunities for obtaining information with regard to the secret workings of the American Order, are most ample and complete. It now remains to be seen whether the Order will continue to excite its members to deeds of violence and murder, or restrain them within the limits of law and order.—Phila. Pennsylvanian.

Every married man should let his wife have the management of the home department, and give her, as Secretary, the control of the different bureaus. Don't let her have anything to do with the War department.—Exchange.

Then how is she to bring the "Infantry" up to the "breast works," we should like to know, in case of an "attack of the measles?" It is evident that the writer of the above has never been in many engagements.

New York.

The result of the election in this State is most gratifying to every Democrat throughout the Union. Not only has it restored New York to its former proud position in the list of Democratic States, but it has been an overwhelming and most signal triumph for the present national administration. In both aspects we view the result as justifying some little exultation. The N. Y. News speaks of the success as follows:

"The people have condemned Black 'Republicanism,' corruption and centralization; and the cunning maneuver of these apostates was unsuccessful.

"The State has at last been wrested from them. Their principles and their policy have been rebuked. Thousands of their own party on whom they depended have refused to further countenance the rule of the sectionalists, and the State stands to-day relieved from Black 'Republicanism,' which has brought ruin and disgrace alike upon her fair fame. Our triumph is complete.

"We congratulate the Democrats of New York and those of the Union on this auspicious event. It was hardly to have been anticipated a year ago we feared that for years we might have been compelled to labor for the extinction of sectionalism in New York; now she stands disenchanted, disenthralled and redeemed, and is ready to take her stand as a liberal and intelligent community in the proud circle of Democratic States. To-day we can point to the proud motto of the State unswayed and undimmed by the black fires of disunion, and with pride repeat—EXCELSIOR."

The result figures up thus: Our party has elected its entire State ticket by some 10,000 majority—has obtained a clear working majority in the Canal Board, and will be enabled to carry out all the reform measures for which they have contended, and to stop the various leaks through which the public money has passed in that department, and has a large majority in the Legislature on joint ballot.—The Senate and Assembly, as compared with its corrupt predecessor, stands as follows:

New Senate.	Old Senate.
Democrats.....	15
Republicans.....	16
Americans.....	2
Independent.....	1
Democratic gain.....	9
Republican loss.....	1
American loss.....	9
New Assembly.	Old Assembly.
Democrats.....	72
Republicans.....	47
Americans.....	6
Democratic gain.....	27
Republican loss.....	28
American loss.....	2
Total opposition loss.....	30
Three districts to hear from.	

Surely we have a right to exult in such a triumph!

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN WISCONSIN.—Politicians will be nearly as much surprised to hear of a Democratic victory in the Republic State of Wisconsin, as in the State of New York. That such is the case, however, is almost within the limit of certainty. The Milwaukee News of the 6th publishes partial returns from twenty-five counties, which show a Democratic gain of 1,391 votes.—That paper claims the election of Cross, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by probably 3,000 votes. It says:

"The Wisconsin Democracy send greeting to the Democracy of the Union! They have met and vanquished the enemy! The Northwest is sound to the core! Against great odds the party went into the contest—an odds of 14,000. But our gallant Democracy never tire. The Dred Scott decision and popular sovereignty are endorsed. Buchanan's Administration is approved by the people of Wisconsin. These results are trophies—let them stand for monuments!"

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.—A writer in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine makes the following assertion with reference to a mixed currency, and supports it by facts and arguments which are worthy attentive consideration at this time, when all men are looking to a reform in our currency. The writer says:

A mixed Currency can never be relied upon by the business community.

In vindication of this position he puts the argument in this wise:—"Mixed currency banks always owe a larger sum payable on demand than they have money on hand to pay with. They always promise to pay specie for all claims made upon them, when it is generally true of them that, if one-half their debts were demanded at once, they would be obliged to suspend payment. Take for an example, the banks of Massachusetts:—

These, in October last, by official returns had in circulation, \$26,544,315 50 They owed their depositors, 23,437,256 49

Total immediately liabilities, \$49,981,572 99 To meet these, they had only, 4,555,571 41—four millions and a half to pay fifty millions with!

Now, that they were legally liable to be called on for the whole of the fifty millions is certain; that they might actually be called on for a large part of this is equally true.—The amount deposited in banks is a more immediate liability than their bills in circulation for the latter are scattered over the country, while the former is generally due to those near the banks, and may be drawn by checks at any moment, and to a greater extent will be, in case of an extraordinary demand for money.

The individual, who should owe \$50,000 of borrowed money, for which he was liable to be called upon at any moment, and had only \$4,500 to pay with, would not be thought in a very eligible or safe condition; yet such is the position of most of the banks in this country.

Relief for Industrial Females.

The following circular has been sent to Editors, Clergymen and benevolent individuals in all parts of the West, in order to enlist them in support of the Christian and humane objects contemplated by the founders and friends of the "Industrial Women's Association":—

You are, sir, a resident of the country, or of the West, and have it in your power greatly to aid the humane object of our Society.—You are aware of the want of female help in the country, and will sympathize with us in our efforts to relieve the suffering class of industrious women, who wish to make themselves useful to your families, and who have been thrown out of employment by the dreadful revolutions which have visited the business of the country. In their behalf, and for the cause of suffering humanity, we implore your aid and co-operation. Hunger, cold, suffering and death will soon be in our midst, and we ask your assistance to aid us to alleviate and avert these direful calamities from those who deserve our kindest sympathy. We ask you, therefore, either to organize a Society for this purpose, or to furnish us, in any way you may think best, the number of persons you will find employment for, in the capacity of house servants, sewing girls, nurses, or any other capacity, and the price of wages per week, with board included.

We need scarcely inform you of the great difficulty of obtaining funds in the embarrassed condition of the country, even for humane objects. And while those who seek our aid will do all in their power to help themselves, we would beg leave to suggest that if those who desire their labor would either send us five dollars, to help defray their expenses, or advance that amount, on their arrival, on their wages, it would greatly facilitate our enterprise. Have the goodness to act as promptly in the matter as you can, and to address the Secretary of our Society, Office, No. 116 South Seventh street, Philadelphia.

MRS. SARAH J. HALL, President.

J. M. Carruth, Corresponding Secretary. We commend the objects of the Industrial Women's Association to the Humane and Philanthropic.

The Presbyterian, The Episcopal Recorder, Pennsylvania Inquirer, Philadelphia; Philadelphia Daily Sun, Phila. Evening Journal, North American, Daily News, Godey's Lady's Book, American Law Register, Ladies' Christian Annual, Pennsylvania, The Press, National Argus, Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D.D., Revs. J. P. Durbin, Chas. Wadsworth, John Chambers, Wm. Suddards, E. W. Hutter.

There have always been complaints of a want of female help in every part of this country. Here is an opportunity offering, and we have no doubt good help could be obtained, by addressing as above.

The Value of Indian Corn.

For the following interesting information in regard to this little understood kind of food, we are indebted to Hunt's Merchant Magazine:

"By those who do not know, or who are too scientific to profit by the experience of nations of men and herds of fat cattle, Indian corn, rice, buckwheat, &c., are only considered 'good food.' Liebig states that if we were to go naked as the Indians, or if we were subject to the same degree of cold as the Samoides, we should be able to consume the half of a calf and a dozen candles at a single meal! During excessive fatigue in low temperature, wheat flour fails to sustain the system. This is owing to a deficiency in the elements necessary to supply animal heat, and the strong desire for oleaginous substances, under these circumstances has led to the belief that animal food is necessary for human support. But late scientific experiments, and a better acquaintance with the habits of the North American Indians, have shown that a vegetable oil answers the same purpose as animal food; that one pound of parched Indian corn, or an equal quantity of cornmeal, made into bread, is more than equivalent to two pounds of fat meat.

"Meal from Indian corn contains more than four times as much oleaginous matter as wheat flour; more starch, and consequently capable of producing more sugar, and though less gluten, in other important compounds it contains nearly as much nitrogenous material. The combination of alimentary compounds in Indian corn, renders it alone the mixed diet capable of sustaining man under the most extraordinary circumstances. In it, there is a natural coalescence of elementary principles which constitute the basis of organic life, that exists in no other vegetable production. In ultimate composition, in nutritious properties, in digestibility and in its adaptation to the varied necessities of animal life in the different climates of the earth, corn meal is capable of supplying more of the absolute wants of the adult human system than any other single substance in nature."

"REIGN OF TERROR" IN BALTIMORE, MD.—The Baltimore Sun gives the following account of the proceedings of some of the rowdies who are fast destroying the character and business of that city.

On Wednesday evening last a gang of men went to the house of a colored man, named Alexander Johnson, who kept a sailor boarding house, in Caroline street, in that city, smashed in the door, stole everything they could lay hands on, including eighty-two dollars in cash, then demolished the furniture. The loss is about five hundred dollars in all. On Friday evening, a man, named Thomas Pierce, while playing cards at the house of Catharine Shriver, in Caroline street, was instantly killed, by some person unknown, who fired from outside the door putting three balls through his head. On the same evening, at Mrs. Margaret Wehling was assisting her husband to close his store, at the corner of Bond and Shakespeare streets, three men, who were passing, fired at her and her husband, inflicting a dangerous wound upon Mrs. Wehling. In none of these cases of outrage and murder have any arrests been made.

The following resolutions were passed by the board of Councilmen in Linwood, Benton county, Iowa:

1. Resolved by this council that we build a new jail.
 2. Resolved that the new jail be built out of the materials of the old jail.
 3. Resolved that the old jail be used until the new jail is finished.
- Could Dublin or Cork beat that?

From the Baltimore Sun of Thursday Inst.

Election Riots in Baltimore.

About half past 10 o'clock yesterday, a bloody affair transpired at the DeKalb House, the place of holding the polls of the 17th Ward, which resulted in the stabbing of two men—one seriously—and the shooting of their assailant by some friends of the former. It seems that a man named Patrick Kelley, a native of Washington city, on passing the polls, was accosted by Parker White, a ticket holder, who offered him a ticket, which Kelley refused to take. Some blows were struck, and Kelley drew a sword-cane and plunged the blade into the right side of White, and also wounded John White, his brother, in the arm. Almost immediately Kelley was fired upon by some parties standing near; one shot penetrating the jaw and ranging upward into the back of the head, and another entering the back of his head to the brain. Both the wounded parties fell to the pavement after receiving their wounds, and were carried off.

White was taken into the DeKalb House, and a physician summoned, and Kelley removed to the Southern police station, where Dr. Benson attended him. At two o'clock he was removed to the Lombard Street Infirmary. Last evening he was rapidly approaching delirium, and the physicians there thought he could not survive over the night. White, who is a son of the well-known engineer of the steamer General McDonald, was subsequently removed to his home on Henrietta street. Great excitement and much indignation followed this occurrence, and it was afterwards difficult for a Democrat or naturalized foreigner to approach the polls. Knock-downs and bloody noses were frequent, and not far between.

Shortly after the opening of the polls, two opposing crowds collected on Eutaw street—one at the Lexington market and the other near Franklin street—some four squares intervening between the belligerent parties.—The threatened space was speedily cleared of pedestrians and vehicles, and the two forces stood on the defensive, menacing each other. Frequently the crowd on one side would drop away, but a feint of attack by the other would rally the strength of both parties and array them in hostile attitudes. Muskets and pistols were displayed and an occasional shot would be fired by one party as a taunt to the other. At about 11 o'clock, it became inevitable that a conflict would be the result, and the storekeepers of the vicinity began to close their establishments.

All the stores on both sides of Eutaw street, between Fayette and Franklin streets, were soon closed. At a safe distance from the scene citizens gathered upon the corners, and the more timid from the windows viewed this unlawful usurpation of law and order. A number of the police were upon this ground, and by their energy and promptness prevented a collision.

At one o'clock the unlawful gatherings had well nigh dispersed, but the excitement continued, to a greater or less degree, throughout the day, and the stores remained closed in anticipation of a renewal of the disturbance.

Yesterday afternoon, when the express train upon the Northern Central Railroad, bound for Baltimore, arrived at Cockeysville, some twenty-five disorderly persons took passage in one of the cars for this city. They were all armed with revolvers, and when the train arrived at Texas, the rowdies commenced firing through the car windows upon the citizens and others.

The fire was returned and a number of shots were exchanged. The firing created the greatest excitement among the passengers on the train, many of whom were ladies. Some of them hid beneath the seats, and the lives of all were placed in jeopardy. Mr. Adreon, the superintendent of the road, was on the train, and exerted himself with some success to restore order, but the number of the rowdies prevented any arrests being then made.

THE WESTERN HOG TRADE is very dull at present. At Louisville, Ky., the last contracts were at 61 to 63, but buyers refuse to contract now, even at 5 cents. The Courier says: "At Madison, Indiana, early in the season, some 25,000 hogs were contracted for at \$6 30 net, for which, together with the lots engaged at the market price when the season commences, the business men of Madison have advanced about \$230,000. At Evansville, Ind., and along the Wabash, there is an utter indifference among buyers to operate at the decline in prices." The St. Louis (Mo.) Republican of the 26th ult. states that "farmers would offer freely if there was a prospect that \$4@8 25 could be obtained; but packers will name no price whatever, not even a figure materially under those quotations. Recently 200 head, averaging 200 lbs. gross, sold at \$4 net, but they were for shipment." The Chicago (Ill.) Tribune, referring to the hog market in that, and other sections, says: "For present delivery \$4 75@5 25 gross, is paid for hogs in this market, though no contracts for November delivery have been made recently, and should money matters grow no better, not over \$5 net is likely to be paid during the packing season. At Burlington, Iowa, we learn that \$3 50, gross, only is now paid, which is some \$4 25 net, and at this rate could be delivered here at about \$5 net."

"MURDER WILL OUT."—The following illustration of the foregoing captain is condensed from the Delaware State Register of the 6th inst. In 1852 Joseph Downham, residing near Berystown, in Murderkill Hundred, Kent county, Del., went security for a negro's appearance at Court, but the negro never appeared. In the meantime, Downham appeared in Court, and stated that he had gone after the negro, who had fired at him and made his escape. Soon after Downham left Delaware, and has since been living near Perkinsville, Indiana, where, on a certain occasion, when drunk, he said he had been obliged to leave Delaware for killing a negro. This remark was repeated to a Mr. Carter, from Delaware, who was then in Indiana, and, on his return home, he told the story to several persons. A white man, named Andrews, was summoned before the Grand Jury, and testified that, in 1852, he and a negro named Pompey Tribbett worked for Downham, and, one night, were taken by him to a piece of woods, where they found the dead body of a negro, which Downham by threats, compelled them to bury. The body has been exhumed, and officers sent to Indiana, to effect the capture of Downham, which was done on Tuesday last at Perkinsville, and the officers, with their prisoner, arrived at Dover last Friday evening and he was forthwith lodged in the county jail.

Orders are to be issued, in accordance with the request of Governor Walker, for the continuance of the United States military forces in Kansas during the winter.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Nov. 6.

Tragedy at the St. Lawrence Hotel.

A shocking murder was committed between five and six o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the St. Lawrence Hotel, in Chestnut street, above Lehigh. The victim was Richard Carter, Esq., President of the Anthracite Bank, at Tamaqua, Schuylkill county. The murderer was a man some twenty-eight years of age, named Thomas Washington Smith, who came from Cecil county, Maryland, and was agent for De Bow's Review and other periodicals. Mr. Carter arrived here yesterday at 12 o'clock, from Tamaqua, and took lodgings at the St. Lawrence Hotel. Smith came lately from the South, and lodged at the Madison House.

Smith visited the hotel yesterday afternoon and had an interview of about half an hour with Mr. Carter in the front parlor. The persons who were present did not notice anything unusual in the deportment of the two men until, after some conversation, Smith drew a revolver and fired four out of the five barrels which were loaded. All the balls took effect and Mr. Carter fell dead. Smith put his pistol in his pocket, and drawing a large bowie-knife, walked out of the house with the latter in his hand. At Ninth street he was taken in charge by officer Albright, to whom, without any hesitation, he gave up his weapons. The prisoner was taken before Alderman Eneu, who gave him a hearing about seven o'clock and committed him to answer.

The intelligence of the affair had spread far and wide in the meantime, and the office was crowded with spectators. Smith was much excited during the examination, and declared that he had committed the deed. He also expressed a desire to make a statement, but Alderman Eneu cautioned him to be silent, and he was committed to answer. Coroner Fenner held an inquest at the hotel, last evening, and a verdict to the effect that the death of Mr. Carter was caused by the shots fired by Smith was rendered.

The prisoner seems perfectly cool, this morning, at Moyamensing Prison, and his demeanor is that of a man who feels that he has done a praiseworthy action.

The circumstances of the past history of the parties, as we have learned them from one well acquainted with them, are as follows:

Mr. Carter was an Englishman by birth, and when he first came to Schuylkill county, some years ago, began to work as a miner.—He saved money, and gradually rose from his humble position and became at last a large property holder and a man of influence. His wife, who is also English, is some ten years older than he was, and they have never had any children. A few years ago he became acquainted with a Mr. John McCauley, residing in Luzerne county, whom he assisted in business. Mr. McCauley had a young, intelligent and handsome daughter, in whom Carter became interested, and he had her placed in a seminary at Wilmingon. He used to accompany her to and from Wilmingon, stopping frequently in Philadelphia, his wife not being informed of his movements. At the school, Miss McCauley was understood to be his niece. It is presumed that a guilty intercourse between them was going on all this time. Mr. Carter was about 45 years of age.

About a year ago, and while Miss McCauley was still at Washington, she became acquainted with Mr. Smith, through a sister of the latter, who was a teacher at the school. Mr. Smith was fascinated by her and proposed marriage, which she, being rather of the fast order of character, accepted. The marriage took place at Wilmingon. Those best acquainted with Carter believe that, instead of wishing her to marry Smith, he was opposed to it; that he was himself sincerely attached to her; that he wished to have her to himself, and that he would have married her if it had been possible. Soon after the marriage Smith discovered that his wife was far advanced in pregnancy, and he refused to live with her. A separation took place, and Mrs. Smith was provided for by Carter. She gave birth to a child some eight or nine months since, and is living with it in a town near this city, where she has been well taken care of by Carter.

Mr. Carter bore the reputation of being loose in his moral principles in his younger days, and his conduct towards Miss McCauley, more recently, gave rise to considerable scandal. It was in the habit of having her to meet him on Saturday, at a hotel in this city, and after remaining there over Sunday, she would return on Monday to school.—They also travelled together to Niagara and other places. Smith alleged that this intimacy was kept up after their marriage, and he also informed Lieut. Dickbar, while on the road to prison, last night, that in the conversation at the hotel, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Carter had told him that he intended to visit his (Smith's) sister at the school at Wilmingon.

Smith was at one time engaged as a clerk in the store of his victim at Tamaqua. He was doubtless under the impression that Miss McCauley was an adopted daughter of Mr. Carter. The acquaintance was formed through the agency of Miss Smith, at the school. Miss Smith bears a most excellent reputation, and she had not the slightest suspicion of the real character of Miss McCauley. The latter is now with her relatives in Chester county. Her father resides in Luzerne county.

Smith, the prisoner, has consulted several attorneys in this city with a view to procuring a divorce from his wife and proceedings were about being commenced when the tragical occurrence took place at the St. Lawrence Hotel.

The body of Mr. Carter was last night handed over to Mr. Atwood, the undertaker, by whom it will be sent to Tamaqua this afternoon.

Smith has always borne an excellent character, although he was at times very eccentric in his conduct. His father went away from his home while insane, and was never heard of again, and those who know young Smith, and who were aware of this fact, fancied that the eccentricities of the son were evidences of his having inherited the mental infirmities of his father. He was of a restless, wandering disposition, never contented long in any one place or at any one business, and he was very excitable.

The Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Complete returns of the recent election have at length been received. They present the following figures for Governor: Hicks, American, 44,764; Groome, Democrat, 36,197; American majority, 8,560. The political complexion of the next Legislature will be: Senate—Americans, 15; Democrats, 7. House—Americans, 44; Democrats, 29. Mr. Bartol, Democrat, has been elected Judge of the Court of Appeals from the first Judicial District. For Congress, three Americans and three Democrats have been elected.

Line upon Line—Here and There a Little.

Read the new advertisements.
Soft—Much of the corn brought to market.
Hard—to get—bank money—rags.
Harder—to get—People's money—specie.
Hardest—to get—a good living without being industrious.
Easy—to get—plenty of promises to pay.
Quite Easy—to get—music out of a tom cat by pinching its tail. No charge for this information.
Easiest—to get—into trouble, by admiring the beauty of a pretty girl in presence of your "promised-to-be."
Want customers at reduced prices—The merchants. Try them.
Dr. Hardman will be in town on Friday. See advertisement on the fourth page.
Advices from the West report greater activity in the movements of grain.
A specimen of street improvements—that hole near the Presbyterian church.
The crowd attending Court is not very great.
A steam bakery is being established in Philadelphia.
The Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad was sold at Sheriff's sale last week.
Specie—Over three millions in specie has lately been received from England.
George Randolph has been appointed Post Master at Salsburg (East Barre P. O.) this county.
New Jersey Election—The Democracy have swept the State—with a majority in both branches of the Legislature.
Louisiana Election—The Democratic State Ticket has been elected. The Legislature is Democratic.
The citizens of Harrisburg, Pa., in town meeting, have unanimously decided against an issue of small notes.
The Iowa City Republican states that farmers are offering wheat in that city for 40 cents a bushel, and cannot find purchasers.
Adult business—wood sawing. Almost every family in town have commenced burning "Broad Top."
Extensive arrangements are making for a big time at the inauguration of Governor Packard.
Slightly confounded—Gov. Wilmot. He resigned his Judgeship to be Governor. He now is neither.
A Strong Mule Team—the one that Judge Laporte said could haul all the Democratic voters in Bradford county.
Unusually warm for the season—The showers of Sunday night and Monday afternoon.
Ditto—The weather for several days.
A young lady cowed a moustached gentleman in one of the streets of New York, last week, most completely. He had previously insulted her.
A fact—that those who do the most and best business in dull times, are those who advertise most liberally, offering inducements to purchasers.
If a bushel of sound potatoes are worth 50 cents, how much is a bushel worth if half are rotten when you buy, and the other half rots before you use them?
Times are getting rough in New York. The workmen's demonstrations are creating great excitement and alarm. They are threatening pillage and plunder.
Didn't do it—Change a hundred dollar rag presented by a friend. We had accidentally mislaid our pocket-book—the only reasonable excuse we could offer.
Snow KNEE DEEP—A gentleman just from Superior, up North, says that two weeks ago, he waded in snow that was knee deep, between Steven's Point and Superior.—*Chicago Jour.*, Nov. 3
Have a happy time—Stoddard of the *Tyrene Herald* and John B. Stewart, late P. M., and now assistant at that place. Assault and battery between them is of almost daily occurrence.
It may seem strange, but it is a fact, that men generally are much more afraid of women, than women of men; and fearing "to break the ice" is a fruitful cause of old bachelorism.
Nearly 8,000,000 acres were located with military land warrants, under the act of March, 1855, from the 1st of July, 1856, to the 31st of August last.
Large meetings of Germans and other laborers have been held in New York, demanding something to do and something to eat. Some stated that their families had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours.
It is estimated that there have been 952 failures in the United States since the 1st of August, of which 448 were in New York, and the total liabilities of the whole number were \$90,000,000.
Wm. Wainwright, late President of the Commercial Bank, Philadelphia, was arrested on Saturday, on a charge of perjury in violating his oath as a bank officer in taking usurious interest.
On a Strike—the miners on Broad Top.—Bad time to strike for anything but bread.—The difference between the miners and shippers is five cents per ton—35 offered and 40 asked. P. S. The miners have given in and gone to work.
Why have we hard times?—Ask the Bankers, Brokers and Speculators. The people must suffer because a few rascals have been controlling the industry and business of the country.
Young man, if you should accidentally "drop in," and find "sweet eighteen or twenty-two," busy at work, coolly take a seat—if she don't blush or appear confused, pop the question, she won't be too proud to work.

No dutchman will starve this winter. Cabbage is plenty and there will be no scarcity of kraut. We will feel at home if we can secure a few pieces of the backbone near the tail.
Arrives semi-occasionally—the *Daily Pennsylvanian*. Thursday's we received yesterday morning—Monday's may arrive to-day. It may be to the interest of the publishers to ascertain what's at fault.
More specie—The executors of the estate of a farmer near Allentown, Pa., who recently died, found in his house eleven thousand dollars in specie, which had been stored away by the deceased.
The work on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, near Harrisburg, which was suspended lately on account of the money pressure, has been resumed, and will be pushed forward rapidly. It is expected to complete it early in January.
Demand for Pork—Some scamps entered Daniel Showalter's spring house on Stone Creek, about a mile and a half from town, a few nights since, and carried off the best part of a porker which had been killed and cut up into convenient pieces.
Choice Fruit Trees—Mr. Jackson White has a few choice fruit trees in his nursery below town, which he will dispose of. Persons in want of good fruit trees will not be running any risk by purchasing from Mr. White.
It has been discovered that Thos. Allibone, late President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, has left for Europe with \$200,000 and upwards, belonging to the Bank. All his property in the city has been attached, but it will fall far short of the amount he has taken out of the Bank.
A fact—that the editors who are almost continually lecturing the community upon political, public and social morals, are deeper in the mud than the lectured, by publishing in their columns advertisements of a doubtful moral, or absolutely immoral tendency. Examine the columns of the *Journal*.
Fasting—Our old friend C. Coutts and family, living about a mile from town, was compelled to fast on Sunday a week. Some scamps entered his spring house on the night previous and carried off everything eatable,—bread, butter, meat, &c., leaving but a solitary mackerel to commence upon on Sunday.
What's wanted to make times better—Confidence. It is asserted and generally believed, that there is now more specie in the country than ever before. Where is it? As soon as a few rotten Banks can be crushed out and confidence restored, it will be put in circulation by the capitalists and smaller moneyed men who have it tied up in their stocking legs.
Chinese Sugar Cane—At Wheeling, on Saturday, 50 cents per gallon was paid for Chinese sugar cane syrup. This syrup is said by the Hon. A. W. Venable, of North Carolina, to be valuable as a preventive of typhoid fever. He says a physician has assured him that where persons use much molasses they are never subject to typhoid fever.
The Milwaukee Wisconsin of a late date says:—"Throughout the pineries of Wisconsin they are discharging their hands. Lumber has not been in so large supply, and so dull of sale, since 1850. Improvements in cities and villages have, in a measure, been suspended, and hence the glut in the market." The same is true of the pineries of Michigan, and hundreds of men are thus thrown out of employment at the commencement of winter.
Wm. Cooper, of Harrisburg, was accidentally shot by his father near Lewistown on Saturday a week while out gunning. The father saw a pheasant, and shot at it while his son was in advance, though not in a direct line. A single shot struck him in the corner of the left eye, fracturing a bone, and thus produced an injury to the brain which resulted in death.
Protecting the Poor—In Philadelphia on Friday morning last, a small party of men and boys paraded through the principal thoroughfares of the city, bearing banners inscribed, "We will protect the poor," and carrying guns. Upon the top banner a large loaf of bread was stuck. The party was arrested after creating considerable excitement. It was probably intended for a joke, but it was feared that it might lead to mischief.—The arms were old fowling pieces, unloaded.
Looking up—No less than ten editors in this State were elected to offices of "honor and profit" at the late election. Brother Sansom of the *Fulton Democrat* was the only one defeated—and he was defeated by Brother McClure of the *Chambersburg Transcript*.—As an offset to the upward tendency of the craft, Brother Bryman of the *Chicago Democrat*, was last week sentenced to the Penitentiary at hard labor, for four years, for taking money out of another man's letters. He was Post Master at Chicago.
Finance, Trade, &c.—There was a slight improvement in monetary affairs on Saturday last. A few new quarters made their appearance in the streets and were soon "soaked" by the farmers. Old quarters, levies and fips, are no longer refused by anybody.—Good Bank notes taken in trade by business men generally. Judgment notes on good men 12 premium. Common promissory, no sale. Stocks on the decline—several loads cut at the ground was offering at \$3. Whiskey, none offering by the barrel, dull sale by the quart for cash. Lager, demand confined to small consumers.
Honor and heroism are glorious things, but bread is a stern necessity.

On Friday, a man named David Warner, of Tell township, failed to get on the emigrant train when it stopped at this place; he followed after, and when about a mile below town, was struck by the bumper of the locomotive of the up freight train, and severely injured. Several of his ribs were broken and a large part of his tongue cut off—perhaps bitten off by himself when struck by the bumper. He was brought back to town, and is receiving the attention of two or three of our physicians, with hopes of recovery.
A valuable young horse owned by Wm. Morgan of Walker township, was caught by the cow-catcher of the locomotive of the lightning train on Saturday night last, and so badly injured, that on Sunday morning the bystanders had him shot. It appears that Mr. Morgan, who was upon the horse, made an effort to cross the track at the crossing at Portstown just as the train was approaching the place, but just as they were upon the track, the cow-catcher struck the horse, throwing the rider up against the lamp and from there he was thrown some distance to the left of the track, without receiving the least injury. The horse fell to the right of the track, with his left hind leg broken in two places.
Divorce Cases—Some months since we gave a statistical account and character of the cases in divorce instituted in the county of Philadelphia, from 1846 to 1856, inclusive. They number about 2600 for the ten years. These cases, from some cause not apparent, have increased to an alarming extent. The applications for divorce from the bonds of matrimony have taken the place of divorce from bed and board, a thing now scarcely known. For March term of the present year, there were 60 cases; for June term there were 73; for September term 66; and for the present, December term, there are 30 cases, making for the year 229 cases. Of these nine in every ten are brought by the wives, and fifty per cent. only of those divorced marry again.
That "Fearful Judgment"—Some weeks ago we copied from an exchange, a statement to the effect that a farmer somewhere on the North Branch, had been struck speechless while in a high state of excitement, produced by discovering that the weevil had destroyed the greater part of his grain. Since then the story has lost nothing by being repeated. We give the story as we last heard it. "The man is still on the chair. Several attempts have been made to remove him, by sawing and cutting the chair from under him, but the saws and axes flew into thousands of pieces as soon as they touched the rounds of the chair. The man has turned into iron, and a close box has been put around him to keep the rats and mice from eating him."—Some say this wonderful man is in the neighborhood of Mount Union. If he is there, it is quite likely some of his neighbors will let us hear the truth.
THE EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK—New York Monday Nov. 9.—This being the day to which the leaders of the "hunger mobs" limited the city authorities in giving them relief, much excitement has been caused by the failure on the part of the latter to take action. The mob charges Mayor Wood with hounding, and threatened to drag him out of his office. A squad of fifty police has been sent for.
The Assistant Treasurer, Cisco, in consequence of the threats of the mob, has telegraphed to Washington for troops to protect the Sub-Treasury.
Nov. 11—The police force are making an effort to prevent gatherings on the streets. Gen. Scott has been ordered by the Cabinet to have the U. S. troops ready to protect Government property if the "hunger-mob" should make an attack.
IMPORTANT TO A MAN WITH AN INSURED LIFE WHICH ENDS ON SUNDAY—In the Superior Court of Massachusetts, (Suffolk county), in a suit between John Hammond and the American Mutual Life Insurance Company, the following points were decided:
 "Where the premium on a policy of life insurance is made payable quarterly in advance, on or before noon of the first day of each quarter, and the policy is to be void if the premium shall not be paid, and if the first day of a quarter falls on Sunday, the premium is not due and payable until the next day at noon."
 "Where a person so insured dies on the afternoon of Sunday, which was the first day of a quarter, without having paid the premium for the opening quarter, the insurers are liable."
SUGAR FROM CHINESE CANE—The *Chicago Press* says that sugar has been made without difficulty from the sirup of Chinese cane, by Judge Caton of Ottawa, and Mr. Andrews of Chicago. They think there is but little difficulty in causing the sirup to granulate by a process much more simple than the one patented by Mr. Wray. Everywhere the manufacture of sirup has been a perfect success. Nobody has failed who has conducted the experiment with any sort of care, and the uniform testimony is that it is equal in flavor to maple sirup or to the best produced at the large sugar houses. It is also proved that the cultivation of cane for this purpose upon the prairies may be made as profitable as almost any other crop. It is as easily grown as corn, costing probably not one half per acre what it does to grow the common sugar-cane in Louisiana.
RELIC OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA—It is stated that last week a body was picked up on the Atlantic beach, a little to the north of Cape Hatteras, having a belt around it containing gold dust. No doubt it was the corpse of one of the passengers of the ill-fated Central America. Other dead bodies have been seen floating in the neighborhood.

Fights and Murders in Memphis.
 The Memphis papers of the 22d inst., are hideous with accounts of bloody fights and murders in that city. A man at the Fair ground managed to let his horse become unmanageable and to run over and hurt a woman and two children. He stopped his horse and was about to get out of his buggy and apologise, when some one stepped forward and gave him a blow with a cane. He drew a knife and ran up to the crowd, asking who struck him. A man named Butler avowed himself the man, which, however, he was not, and drawing a pistol, it went off by accident, and shot in the stomach and fatally wounded the man who had knocked the fellow out of the buggy. The man killed was named Mason. The one who had started the row by running over the woman and children, was a Mr. Lewis. On the evening of the same day, there was a dispute between two men, names unknown, and one plunged a knife into the other. About eight o'clock on the same night, at the Commercial Hotel, Dr. Frank Gibbs and one Keene got into a dispute, and from that into a fight, Gibbs stabbing Keene with a bowie knife three times, and killing him at once. Keene was waiting to receive his wife and children who had been placed on a steamer at Evansville, expecting to meet him at Memphis. The night before this tragedy, at the same house, D. Cochrell, Esq., of the hotel, and a Dr. Hooks had an affray, in which they wounded each other with canes, and cut with knives for a time, when Cochrell shot Hooks with a pistol, giving him a dangerous wound in the lungs.
SIMPLICITY OF ENGLISH DRESS—In the families of many of the nobility and gentry of England, possessing an annual income which of itself would be an ample fortune, there is greater economy of dress, and more simplicity in the furnishing of the dwelling than there is in many of the houses of our citizens, who are barely able to supply the wants of their families by the closest attention to their business. A friend of ours, who sojourned not long since, several months in the vicinity of some of the wealthy landed aristocracy of England, whose ample retails would have warranted a high style of fashion, was surprised at the simplicity of manners practiced. Servants were much more numerous than with us, but the ladies made more account of one silk dress than would be thought here of a dozen. They were generally clothed in good substantial stuffs, and a display of fine clothing and jewelry was reserved for great occasions. The furniture of the mansions, instead of being turned out of doors every few years for new and fashionable styles, was the same, and the ancestors of the families for several generations had possessed—substantial and in excellent preservation, but plain, and without any pretensions to elegance. Even the carpets, on many suits of parlors, had been on the floors for fifty years, and were expected to do service for another half century.—With us how different is the state of things! We are wasting an amount of wealth in this country, on show and fashion, which, if rightly applied, would renovate the condition of the whole population of the world, and christianize, civilize and educate all mankind.—*Calender*.
FEARFUL VENGEANCE—The *Wakulla* (Florida) Times of the 4th ult., reports the following singular circumstances as having recently taken place at Attapulgus, in that State:
 "A gentleman, who had received a considerable sum of money, was compelled to go from home, leaving his wife alone in the house, situated some distance from any other dwelling. Towards evening two negroes entered the house, and demanded of the lady the money, or they would take her life. Being a woman of great coolness, she saw at once that it would be useless for her to attempt to evade the demand; so she produced the money and gave it to them. The negroes then remarked that, as supper was nearly ready, they would stay and eat with her. She told them to be seated until she got it ready. The woman had a vial of strychnine in her cupboard, and in sweetening their coffee, managed to put a dose of the poison in their cups. They drank, and in a few minutes were dead. The neighbors were called in, and the negroes discovered to be white men in disguise—near neighbors and friends of her husband, who had known of his receiving the money, and of his absence."

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.
FLOUR—\$2.25 @ \$2.37 1/2 for standard superfine for export—\$3.50 for selected lots—\$5.75 @ \$6.00 for extra, fancy Ohio at our highest figures, and \$6 for Brandywine, the market closing firm. The demand for the latter is strong at from \$5.75 @ \$6.00 for common and good brands—\$5.75 @ \$6.25 for extra, and \$6.00 @ \$6.25 for fancy brands.
WHEAT—\$1.25 @ \$1.30 for No. 1 hard, and \$1.20 @ \$1.25 for No. 2 hard, and \$1.15 @ \$1.20 for No. 3 hard, and \$1.10 @ \$1.15 for No. 4 hard, and \$1.05 @ \$1.10 for No. 5 hard, and \$1.00 @ \$1.05 for No. 6 hard, and \$0.95 @ \$1.00 for No. 7 hard, and \$0.90 @ \$0.95 for No. 8 hard, and \$0.85 @ \$0.90 for No. 9 hard, and \$0.80 @ \$0.85 for No. 10 hard, and \$0.75 @ \$0.80 for No. 11 hard, and \$0.70 @ \$0.75 for No. 12 hard, and \$0.65 @ \$0.70 for No. 13 hard, and \$0.60 @ \$0.65 for No. 14 hard, and \$0.55 @ \$0.60 for No. 15 hard, and \$0.50 @ \$0.55 for No. 16 hard, and \$0.45 @ \$0.50 for No. 17 hard, and \$0.40 @ \$0.45 for No. 18 hard, and \$0.35 @ \$0.40 for No. 19 hard, and \$0.30 @ \$0.35 for No. 20 hard, and \$0.25 @ \$0.30 for No. 21 hard, and \$0.20 @ \$0.25 for No. 22 hard, and \$0.15 @ \$0.20 for No. 23 hard, and \$0.10 @ \$0.15 for No. 24 hard, and \$0.05 @ \$0.10 for No. 25 hard, and \$0.00 @ \$0.05 for No. 26 hard, and \$0.00 @ \$0.05 for No. 27 hard, and 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HUNTINGDON CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY—OWEN BOAT, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public in general that he has removed to his new shop, on Washington street, on the property lately and for many years occupied by Alex. Carmon, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, Rockaways, Wagons and in short, every kind of vehicle desired. Rockaways and Buggies of a superior manufacture and finish always on hand and for sale at fair prices.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the counties of Hume, Madison and Monroe to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish the same at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tablets, &c.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the counties of Hume, Madison and Monroe to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish the same at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tablets, &c.

and Stones of every desired size and form of Indian or Eastern origin, and of all kinds of carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Writing Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be made to order.

W. V. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call on him for a list of purchases elsewhere. Shop at the corner of Third and Main streets, Huntington, Pa.

Huntington, May 16, 1855.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING BEEN FOR SOME YEARS past his principal attention to the business of repairing watches, and for their patronage, still continues to carry on at the same stand, on door east of Mr. C. Conis' Hotel, Market street, and is determined to sell at low prices, and to favor him with their custom; and also keeps on hand a good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c., all of which he is determined to sell at low prices. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery of all kinds will be repaired at short notice, and having made arrangements with a good workman, he is enabled to do all kinds of repairs in watches and any business having articles for repairing, shall receive them done at the promised time. By paying strict attention to the business, and selling at low prices, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

JOSEPH REIGER.

ALL LINE FROM MOUNT UNION.

123 CHAMBERSBURG, the undersigned suitcases and
 trunks, and the property of the passengers, to
 Mount Union and Chambersburg. Good horses and com-
 fortable stages have been placed on the route, and experi-
 enced drivers are in attendance to attend to the
 Coaches. The proprietor of the line is desirous that all
 persons who are in attendance at the meetings of the
 public meeting to patronize it, confident that it will be
 for their mutual advantage. Every attention necessary
 will be given, and the running of the stages will be
 as follows:
 123 Stages leave Mt. Union at 6 o'clock, p. m., every
 Monday, Wednesday and Friday; arriving at Chambers-
 burg on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for the
 time for the cars. Stages stop at Shirleyburg, Orbassau,
 and Chambersburg. For further particulars, apply to
 Strasburg, and Keefe's store.
 123 Fare through \$5.00; to Intermediate points, 25
 cents. JAMES H.

August 22, 1855.-
THE HUNTINGDON MILL.—The undersigned owners of the Huntingdon Mill inform the farmers and the public generally that they now have their new mill in running order, with all the modern improvements, and are prepared to grind all kinds of grain. They have put in five of the Improved Jowett Turbine Water Wheels, and can grind in all stages of water, under the coldest weather any and all kinds of grain. They are prepared to sell, and have on hand for sale at all times at Market rates all kinds of Flour, Feed, and Stuffs; and Farmers can have their own grain ground and take it back in a return crop, or it can be furnished in exchange at a moderate price, in equal quantity of Flour and Bran, or chopped feed.

Their shut machine is of improved manufacture, and they will insure a *"a full turn out"* of superior quality in every bushel of grain left at their mill.

FISHER & MCNURTREE
Huntingdon, Dec. 8, 1856.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW

MR MOORE would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

He is also supplied with the substantial

Their shut machine is of improved manufacture, and they will insure a *"a full turn out"* of superior quality in every bushel of grain left at their mill.

FISHER & MCNURTREE
Huntingdon, Dec. 8, 1856.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW

MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, Pa., and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

He is also supplied with the substantiated

and delicacy of the season. His Bar is furnished with the
 choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to
 render guests comfortable and happy. June 18.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY
 STORE.—JOHN FRIECH respectfully informs the
 citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has just opened
 a new store on Hill street,
 opposite Straus' Store, Hun-
 tingdon, for the sale of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY

His stock is entirely new and of the best quality, and will be disposed of at fair prices.
The public generally are requested to call and examine for themselves.
Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, done in the best manner on short notice. JOHN FRISCH.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the ORLANDO HOUSE, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1866.

WM. WILLIAMS.

GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARY,
KILB, & CO., AC. LONG & DECKER,

have enlarged their premises, and are now prepared to accommodate all who may give them a call, with GROCERIES of the best, CONFECTIONARIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, FANCY ARTICLES, SALT, and a great variety of Goods too numerous to mention.

Thankful for past favors, and respectfully ask a continuance of public patronage, as we are determined to please all.

Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Huntingdon, May 20, 1857.

WAR IN KANSAS! ALEXANDER

THE DRYA FOUNDRY. R. C. McGILL & CROSS wish to inform their friends and the public generally that they have a large stock of castings on hand, and are prepared to furnish castings of every description, stoves of all kinds and sizes, for wood or coal, improved plough shears, and all kinds of iron and brass machinery, and steam engines, the best in the five countries. In short, everything in the casting line; and having turning lathes we will turn all kinds of iron and brass work, and will sell cheap for cash, lumber, and all kinds of country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By strict attention to business, and making prompt workmen of long experience in the business, we hope to share a liberal public patronage.

R. C. McGILL & CROSS.
Alexandria, April 20, 1857.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—
The "May Flower" arrived in port last week, having on board, a new and splendid assortment of Groceries, Confectionaries, Provisions, &c., &c., all of which are offered for sale at the Cheap Store of LOVE & McDIVITT, consisting of Hams, Shoulders, Salt and Fish, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, molasses, Cheese, Crackers, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Tam arind, Rice, Sago, Tapioca, Orange Syrup, Pickles, Oranges,

Lemons, Oils, Candles, Tobacco, Segars, Fruits and Confectionaries of all kinds, all of which will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURE, for cash or country produce. Purchasers are invited to call and see and examine for themselves

LOVE & McDIVITT.

Huntingdon, May 29, 1857.

TIPTON STEAM FRAME, SASH,

DOOR SHUTTER & FLOORING MANUFACTORY,
TIPTON, BLAIR COUNTY, P.A., 10 miles East of Altoona. The undersigned having provided a complete set of Machinery for the business, and being practical House Carpenters and Builders, are extensively engaged in Manufacturing by steam, any description of carpenter work, which we will furnish at low rates, and ship to any point on the Penn'a Rail Road. Plans of every description for buildings with specifications and bill of timber prepared. Orders

from a distance respectfully solicited.

Tipton, July 1, 1857-Jy.

McCAULEY & CO.

HAMS, Shoulders and Flitch for sale
by LOVE & McDIVITT.

OVERCOATS, of all kinds, cheaper
than elsewhere. at

Oct. 1, 1856. H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

MOLASSES—Three hogsheads prime
SYRUP, just received and for sale by
LOVE & McDIVITT.

PRIME lot of Farina, just received and
for sale at
McMANIGILL'S.

BALSAM SULPHUR for sale by
HENRY McMANIGILL.
ROWAND'S Improved Tonic Mixture,
for Fever and Ague, at HENRY McMANIGILL'S.
HILLIER'S Excelsior furniture Polish,
for Piano Fortes and Oil Paintings, at

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA
GINGER, for sale by **HENRY McMANIGILL'S.**

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, rich styles,
and very cheap, at
D. P. GWIN.